# HOW TO DO RESEARCH

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# THOUGHT FOR THE DAY: WHAT WE WANT TO AVOID

"Your manuscript is both good and original; but the part that is good is not original, and the part that is original is not good."

Samuel Johnson

## RESEARCH

- From the French "recercher"
  - to travel through or survey
- Careful, systematic, patient study & investigation in some field of knowledge
- Undertaken for the purpose of discovering or establishing facts or principles

## DECIDING ON A PURPOSE

- What do I intend to do in this paper?
  - Describe and analyze how something is done?
  - Discover what happened at a particular time and place?
  - Understand and explain a concept?
  - Marshall evidence to persuade others on a particular point of view?

## DECIDING ON A TOPIC

- Let the ideas percolate for awhile...
  - See what sticks, what you keep going back to
- What am I most interested in?
- Do I want to know a lot about a little or a little about a lot?
- Narrower papers are easier, broader ones more difficult

## DECIDING ON A TOPIC

- On what topic do I wish to do a paper?
  - What is the subject or thrust of my research?
  - How many elements are there to this topic?
  - Can I make it more focused, more specific?
- What do I NOT want to investigate?
  - What are the boundaries of the topic?
  - How do I decide to include and exclude certain aspects?

# ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

- All data is equal unless you discriminate among it with questions
- Cannot find an answer without a question
- Asking the right question is critical to doing good research
- Need to refine the relevant questions and focus on the most important one(s)
- The question is the focus of research

# HOW MUCH TIME WILL IT TAKE?

- Figure half the time is for research
- The other half is for writing--and rewriting
- How much time can you devote to it?
  - In what increments?
  - Over what period?
- Exert control over the material
  - If you don't set a time frame for research and writing, you will read and write endlessly

## THINK ABOUT THE TOPIC

- List all your potential working titles
- List the elements involved in assessing this subject
- Cluster the elements and different aspects of the subject
- Outline the topic to give it some form
- Is the shape that is emerging what you want or need?

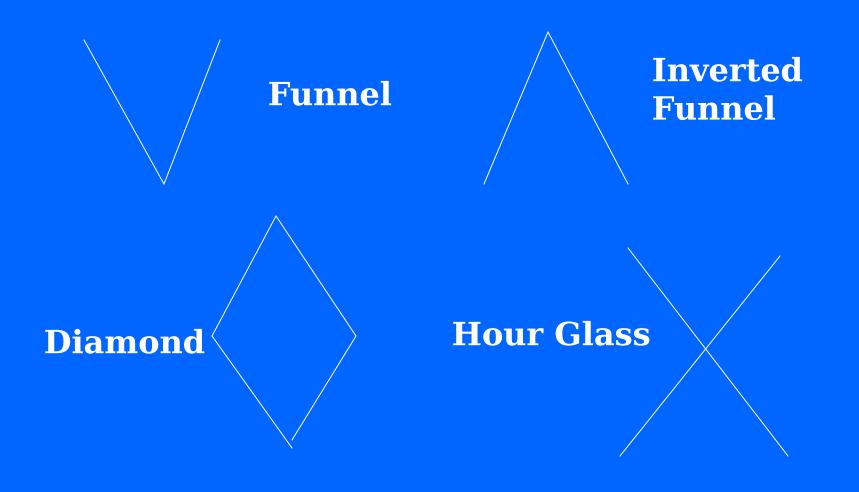
# SELECT A GOOD WORKING TITLE

- The title should state the focus of the inquiry
- It should show the boundaries of the topic
- Incorporate the main purpose <u>and</u> the topic
- Eliminate extraneous concerns
- If lucky, it can be clever and catchy, memorable

# IMPOSE LOGIC ON CHAOS

- Organize the elements into a logical approach of some kind --
  - Inductive (specific to general)
  - Deductive (general to specific)
  - Chronological (time sequence)
    - Forward--Backward--Mix
  - Overview (assess all parts of a debate, dispute)
  - Problem statement, assessment and recommendation

## Diagrams of Logic Flow



# IMPOSE LOGIC ON CHAOS

- Clarity and transparency work best---
  - -Can be clear to you, not to your reader
- Leave lots of blank spaces around clusters or outline for later comments
- Be flexible
  - -You have a direction, but you don't know what you will find along the way
- Write down everything you think of about the topic

## TURN YOUR RESEARCH NOTES INTO PRECISE

- What do you need to know?
- What specific questions must be answered to write this paper?
- What--specifically--do you need to find out to do this? Where can you find it?
- If you don't need it for the paper, don't use it in the paper!

# WHAT KIND OF ANSWERS DO YOU NEED?

- Anecdotal information?
- Historical background?
- Statistical data?
- Corroboration from multiple sources?
- How much data do you need?
- What kind of authority is required?
- How up to date must information be?

# DO ANSWERS NEED TO COME FROM PRIMARY OR SECONDARY • Primary sources are special because

- Primary sources are special because they have
  - Reliability
  - Timeliness
  - Real world relevance to then
- Secondary sources are
  - Interpretations by others
  - Both more general and more focused

## **PLAGIARISM**

- Using the ideas, words or data of others as if it is your own
- Don't do it!!!
- It is lying, cheating, stealing and conduct unbecoming an officer
- Grounds for dismissal—has happened
- But a paper full of others' citations is not a paper
- Check with instructor if unsure

## HOW TO BEGIN

- Check library and internet sources
- Select—
  - The newest
  - The author who has written the most on topic
  - What you think are best sources
- Check out or print no more than 6 total (books and articles)
- Use these before proceeding
- Use their bibliography and notes to continue

# SAVE EVERYTHING IN YOUR RESEARCH

- That crumpled note in the wastebasket might be just the insight you need
- Never write on both sides of a sheet of paper!
- Write down <u>your</u> thoughts as you proceed, not just those of others
- Key each bit of information, quotation, etc. to its source
  - Call # or website, author/title, p. #
  - Label and <u>date</u> all notes, each draft

## CREATE A MASTER BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Keep a master list of <u>all</u> sources consulted
  - print
  - audio-visual
  - interviews
  - internet
- Annotate each source as to its value & focus
- State full bibliographic citation for all sources

# THIS REALLY IS NOT THAT DIFFICULT

- Begin--that's the hard part
- Keep focused
- Impose your will on the subject
- Persevere
- Get reinforcement from time to time
- Stay in touch with your advisor weekly
- WRITE!!!

## WRITING

"Writing is easy. All you do is stare at a blank sheet of paper until drops of blood form on your forehead."

Gene Fowler (1890 -

1960)

## WRITING

- It doesn't matter which part you start writing but start!
- It can be the beginning, the middle or the end (but they have to fit)
- Make yourself write some each day, if only a paragraph on some section of the paper
- Make sure you are following your outline of the topic
- Let it sit—read aloud—correct and rewrite

## PARTING SHOT

"Unprovided with original learning, uninformed in the habits of thinking, unskilled in the arts of composition, I resolved to write a book."

Edward Gibbon, author

Decline and Fall of the Roman

Empire